SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Macow Nothingism in Goorgia-Conservation in Tennessee.

die., die., die.

JEDGE ANDERWS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE ENGW NOTHING GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

Dam Sin.—The shows ester was received at the Menuvale Springs, in francesce, where I had gone for the benefit of my health. I had ordered my correspondence from home to be forwarded to me at that point, and received it by the same mail that brought yours, bet as the reception was in the same hour of my departure for home, no sufficient opportunity was given for answering or route. After reading the extrempendence which had socumulated during my absence, I have taken the first moment to answer years might, to you and other riends, account of the medium of the control of

es this, vital bayond all others, every pation, should cherish that sympathy, on the exercise of which, in the hour of trial, may depend the tats of until millions.

And what is the attitude of the American an democratic parties now on this view of the mitter? The former gives its approbation and sympathy to the latter when its dieletly to the South descrees it. The democracy seek to creak this new party in its sufface, not only on the ground of insurmonation is surely, and only on the ground of insurmonation is surely, and only on the ground of insurmonation is surely and the subject of slavery as a final and conclusing the proceedings for party because the subject of slavery as a final and concequence as to depend on the reasons on which the reasive was given, though immaterial for our case that difference has been to the fathful execution of the acts knowade diedeer." And this by a "resoid form and twee and developed the consequence of the which is of this country be perilled of the subject of slavery and the subject of slavery in the fermionies, and this by a party, we say that on the Georgia platform, which, in speaking of the action of the context now promise measures." And this by a party party party party and the subject of slavery in the fermionies, by repealing the processing of the action of the context now promise measures." And the say and the slavery, (as upon the subject of slavery is the fermionies, by repealing the processing of the action of the context now promise measures. And this which is a State should compare the principle that is under the context of the context now and the context now

the resolve is all we need, let it come from what

the receive is all we need, let it come from what motive it may.

The inference from all such criticisms is, that Kansas may be rejected and the Union discolved, suless we can obtain votes on a principle we know is impossible, and to us immaterial. A party which thus cavils on "the ninth part of a hair," may possoly desire the admission of Kansas, but that desire must be very weak that is weighed against a quibble. It looks significant of the small value they place upon the Union.

The philosophy of organizing new parties consists in the selection of a platform of principles that will be acceptable to a majority of the nation, if possible; and though each may not be acceptable to all, set, for the sake of some favorite principle, every member of the party will adopt the pistform as a whole. Just as in deliberative assemblies, a constitution, or a bill, may not be acceptable in every section, possibly; to any one member, yet for the sake of the measure as a whole, or for some favorite section, a majority may be 6th tent to adopt the entire measure. So the Northern portion of the American party, suffering under the grierance of foreign influence, are willing to adopt the whole platform, the slavery section included; perhaps not so much for its own sake as for the section concerning the amendment of the naturalization laws. In these new issues we have some of those old prejudices nor hostilities to eccunivar, which would be in the way of making converts to an old party.

Since the manifestations of such indisminate hostility by the democracy to the, the only menus of obtaining strength for the South, lawre lost my sympathy on account of their votes on the slavery questions that have been before Congress. In charity, I had supposed they were given from pure motives of justice and fidelity to the South; but the present indications are, that unless aid can be had through the democracy to the for democratic rather than Southern strength. The reluctance that one might well have felt at being found in opposition to a pa

sound democracy North. But it matters not whether it may be ten or thirty; one vote may decide the question upon which the fate of milions may depend.

It being admitted that if the Kausas bill passes it must be by an accession of Northern votes, the question constantly recurs—how can they be had? The democracy (as admitted by Gov. Jounston, and as shown by the vate on the Nebraska Kansas bill, when forty-three jeined the free sailers,) is a decaying party, and like the old whigs, consuming under the intense heat of popular indignation, generated by the olicusness of that measure at the North. If, notwithstanding their old democratic prejudices and discipline, they deart by scores, we can hardly expect recruits even by units.

If these old democratic principles are so exhausted as not only to be unable to attract new membs s, but to hold the old ones, its worse than hopeless to expect accessions from such a drained source. Indeed I don't understand the party as expecting any new recruits from that quarter. Then we must try new issues, new attractions and new powers of cobesion.

The American party are tauntingly asked, if the Georgia platform is entisfactory to them, why not join the democracy who have already taken their stand upon it. We object first, that they have only squatted on one corner of it (the fourth resolution) as a possessory title to the whole, fearing, at the same time, to occupy other grounds very important to the old Union men of Georgia. Besides, those who fought a principle as long as there was hope of corquest, are not asso depositorize of is guardianship. And this is being main mainfast by the indifference, not to say unwillinguess, as I have shown, to arrest a crisis which must bring about a disruption of the cooffederacy. Those who, a few years alone thought to maintain the principles of the Georgia platform as a he might choose to adopt concerning alavery, a good cause for disruption, but it will be a subject to be a decreased on the content of the feering and II the verie of St. Luke,

only allens, but allen enemies, who seem en leavoring to expel its earlier friends from possession, as the cutlandish millions are crowding us and our children from our western territory. Let "Americans rule America," and tried Georgia platform mor rule Georgia.

Having examined the questions on which the democratic and American pirties seem to agree. I may on some future occasion notice those on which they are avowedly hastile.

I approve the platform of the American party, adopted at Macon, on the 27th June, 1855, and with it, the platform of principles adopted by the late National Council of the American party at Philade phia, and the Georgia platform of 1850, as industing the right policy in the event of the contingencies therein mentioned. And with a due appreciation of the honor involved in the nomination mentioned is your letter, I along it with a high, not to say, pairful some of the responsibilities incurred by my position. According to a late, and much to be regretted innovation, one of those responsibilities might seem to be a general canvass of the State. As you know, sir, the nomination was imposed upon mentioned his as a reason why I should be ex used from this disagrees to labor. I fear, however, I have one of a more imposative nature. For arm time past I have been afflicted with an infemity of voice occasioned by a life of hard speaking, which I apprehend will fail to sustain my in canvassing the State. Very respectfully yours, de.,

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JONES ON THE PRESIDENCIAL QUESTION.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July S. 1855.

GENTLEMEN—It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d, concerning the proceedings of a public meeting of the cidzens of the county of Liwrence, held on the 22d of June.

At this meeting, composed of whigs and democrats, you kindly tender to the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson and myself a public dinner, at such time during the wonth of July as may suit our convenience. For this unexpected expression of the kindness and confidence of a portion of the wilgs and democrats of Lawrence, held to tender my grateful acknowledgments. Under ordinary circumstances is would afferd me the sincerest pleasure to accept your lawrence, it less totendary circumstances is would afferd me the sincerest pleasure to accept your lawrence, it less totendary circumstances is would afferd me the sincerest pleasure to accept your lawrence, it less my propriet and private, I feel myself constrained to decline the honor you propose. Impelied by convictions of duty to torbear any interference in the convex; now going on in this State, I must forego the pleasure of meeting you on that interesting objects. I trust, however, the day is not distant when I may without any violation of duty or trespass on the propriet es or delica dest of life, meet, mingie and confer feetly and fully with my fellow criticals. When any nonclaim of duty or trespass on the propriet es or delica dest of life, meet, mingie and confer feetly and fully with my fellow criticals. You are pleased to express your approbation of my views touching some of the new issess nave beappy to meet the whige and democrate of Liwrence.

You are pleased to express your approbation of my views touching some of the new issess nave beappy to meet the whige and democrate of feeling annong the people of the form of my feel or called the produce of self-linessee, at a time files this, is to me mader not only of surpris

policy of Andrew Jackson et these of Heavy Cley should pressal. In the success of the one or the other there was activitied and groups to public liberty; sothing that threatened this permanence of our Institutions then; and on such questions we could afford to differ—it was a contest of opinion, of the country went on propering and to proper.

But, I repar, other and different circumstances unround my other measurement of the signs of the times ache of the press of the signs of the times—avery modiferent cheever of passing events, if he has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts, which has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these flarce political conflicts and the confli

pec, then our folly and infatuation will be as paloable as it will be culgable and fatal.

If there he unything in these suggestions—and I think there is—what is the momentous question that addresses itself to every patrick, every laver of his country? That question is, or ough! to be, what can be done to avert a catastrophs so fearful—so fatal to all the ballowed mem rise of the pass, and all the bright anticipations of the tuture? This is a question of fearful magnitude, and I would that some one was endowned with that wisdom or prophetts ken that would enable them to speak with certainty, and whose voice would be heard and respected. But there are none such and we are in to reason, unaided by ireplation, to comprehent the darger and apply the remedy. You will puton the boldeers of one so humble as myself for chering a suggestion (I do not presume to a twise, I morely surgest) which, in his judgment, offers the only sure and certain escape from such a catamity. It is the earnest conviction of my judgment that the darger is imminent, and the remody one, and only one.

that the darger is imminent, and the remody one, and only one.

A union of sound national, conservative, consistentical men, of all parties, all creeds and all sections—attanding upon the constitution, with its conpromises—maintaining the rights of eich and all of the Stakes, as guaranteed by the constitution—furnishes a safe, certain escape. I besieve there are conservative men enough in the Union to preserve it, if they can be brought to unite and opportunity to unite and opportunity of the constitution of the good and particults of all parties be effected? That is the question. My confidence in the justice, honor and patricitism of the American people will not allow me to doubt. Is there not vire to and patricism enough in the American people to save their country from distainment of all parties, all creeds and all sections forbour for a season? May they not forego for a day the inculgence of their preddections and party advancements? May not the whig and the democrat forget for a day their loves, and stand together for the constitution and the country? May not the man of the North, the South, the Ess, and the West torget his locality, and remember his country, and his country on y? To do the, then, is to doubt our virtue, our patrotism and our nationality; yes, and his country on y? To do the, then, is to doubt our virtue, our patrotism and our nationality; yes, at is to doubt man's capacity for self-government. I ask no man to surrender his principles or his opinions on all mirror matrices: let us agree to disagree; let us stand together until this issue is self-tell—until our rights are accorded to us, and the opinions on all mirror matrices: let us agree to disagree; let us stand together until this issue is self-tell—until our rights are accorded to us, and the consistence of his or all parties well but the base of an approal of the orrectness of principles go, I jexpect to live and discover but the orinciples go, I jexpect to live and discover to reduction of the orinciples as I think conductive to the and only one.

A union of sound national, conservative, consists

that I am, and it is due to frankness and candor that I should speak plainly.

With profound respect, I have the honer to be your obedient servant,

FIGHT BETWEEN MAJOR ANDREW JACESON DONELSON AND GENERAL GIDBON J. PILLOW.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union, giving an account of the speaking at Columbia, Teanessee, recount the following scene which took place between Major Donelson closed his speech, he came down on the Nashville convention with the sweeping statement that he had at the time denounced the members of that body "as traitors." Gen. Pillow being in the crowd, promptly replied, "You lie—you lie, sir!" For a moment Major Donelson took was disconcerted, but railied, and replied, "You are an impertinent fool." Gen. Pillow russed towards the stand, but was agreeted by the crowd. Great excitement prevailed. Major Donelson asked for a stick, which was handed to him, and he presently came down from the stand is the direction of Gen. Pillow; but there were many persons between them, and voices shouting to 'let Gen. Pillow get to him." This being prevented, Major Donelson was unable to proceed, and Gen. Pillow requested the crowd to hear him through. Silence being restored, the Major proceeded. He said he did not mean to charge all the members of the convention with being treitors, but in this exception he did not mean to charge all the members of the convention with being treitors, but in this exception he did not embrace Gen. Pillow Gen Pillow Donelson closed, Gan. Pillow was arrested. When Major Donelson closed, Gan. Pillow was stratter, and if he had not reseated it, he would have been ashamed of himself as a man and a patriot. He was a member, disapproved of the action of the majority of the convention, and withdrew from it. The charge made by Major Donelson was traitors, or if you now make the charge, it is faise!—It is false, air!" At this point, Major Donelson: "If you charge or instinute that you then denounced them as traitors, or if you now make the charge, it is faise!—It is false, air!" At

Interesting Intelligence About the Crops. OUR MASSACHUSETTH CORRESPONDENCE.

Bosron, July 23, 1855.

A Year of Plenty-Production of New England-Agricultural Resources of the United States-Tricks of the Speculators-Hote Railroads Aid them-The Boston Abolitionists and their Ctly Poor-Important Food Statistics-The Inferences

to be Drawn from them. Notwithstanding the high figures which still contitue to rule the provision murket, the fact that the present will be one of the most productive years which has been experienced in the United States for almost half a century, cannot but have made itself clear to yourself and every general reader of the newspaper press. Not on'y do we hear of an un-precedented yield of potatoes, wheat, and the other cereals, from all sections of our own land, during the present summer, but the recent arrivals from Europe announce a similar state of things a ross the Atlantic. When we take these facts into consi. deration, the question naturally arises, how does it happen that the present still exorbisat prices of ficur, potables, meats and other provisions, contians to rule? The only answer I am able to give is, that this year's harvest has not yet come, and that speculators evariastingly hang on for higher prices.

specimeons extracting in any of the neglet prices, and never know when to sell at the right time.

It is only a few years since that nearly the whole supply of flour consumed in New England was brought here by vessels. Now it almost all comes by railroad. Formerly it was either transported from Norfolk and Boltmore, or else from New York it had been a supplementation. tity, having passed by canal across your Stale, and thence down the Hudson. But since the construc-tion of a chain of raitroads from Ogdensburg to Bos-ton, the whole course of the northern New England

ton, the whole course of the northern New England flour trade has been changed—so far as consumers are concerned, for the worse, although hundreds of speculators may have made fortunes thereby.

Availing themselves of the railtond farilities to which I have referred, the New England speculator now go to Chicago, Clereland, Deroit, Ogdensburg and other Western lake ports, early in the fall, in a populize the flour market, and forward their purchases, as the Northern New York and New England railroads find it convenient to take freight, to their flour depots at Rouse's Point, Burlington, Va., Concord, N. H., and other points, where storage costs but little—all easily accessible to Boston. costs but little-all easily accessible to Boston. Fr.m these country flour depots, they let on on's such supplies for the Boston market as there may point of view that the people of New England have been made to soffer doubly by the introduction of lorg lines or railroad-first, by the total loss of theisubscriptions to the original stock, through misma. nagement, rascality and peculation; and second, by the facilities afforded, as I have described, to flour and provision speculators. Thank God that He is new about to vouchsafe to us a year of plenty. For with another short crop, and the bad blood which our Northern demagogues have expited between the well meaning manu'acturers of the North and the planters of the South-the former producing raiment for the latter, who, in return, produce a very large propertion of the cotten, sugar, wheat and previsions which the New England people cannot raise for themselves—our New England people would have experienced direful times for the coming twelve months. Toe sufferings of the New England poorer classes, during the last inclement winter,

would lave experienced diedle times for the coming twelve membs. The enthrings of the New England poorer clauses, during this last indement winter, were terrible—worse than our newspapers dared to admit. And wille our Sexmers, and other "or gressional demagogues, were busy in getting on the sext and the control of the corn was consumed by eatile, and making a deduction of any eight per cent tor exports of the other articles, (toe excepted—see table below), it would almost a sex of the smooth of the corn was consumed by eatile, and making a deduction of any eight per cent tor exports of the other corn and the sex of the smooth of a great waste. How was it made? while and negotic based on the region of the smooth of the terribuse of treating the boy between the Narch and South, but their generating seldom reached their own poor. In their pretended sympathy for the well fed and warmly clothed Southers plantified on the region of the smooth of the services of promotery dependence of promotery described by the state of the product and the per control of the smooth of the services. But I am pertialty digressing from the object the smooth of the services of promotery dependence of the promotery and the services of the smooth of the services of the services of the smooth of the services of the

sound old fashioned vegetable. California has "gin out," to a great extent. Many of our farmers, tired of gold digging, have returned, and resumed their former hosest and healthful occupation on the old homesteeds. A recent trip of over four hundred miles through the eastern sections of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampahire, has astisfied me that there is now, by at least 30 per cent, the largest crop of potatees, corn, rye, cats and wheat growing ever known. The weather has been everything which the farmer could ask for. In the immediate vicinity of Boston, and other places near the sea cost, the grass crops will not be quite so good as last year, owing to the fact that there was but little snow lying on the ground, and the grass foots, especially in fields which had been long laid down, were killed by the excessive cold. But in New Hampahire and Maine, thirty and forty miles farther in the interior, three was a great depth of snow, which covered the ground for over three months of the coldest weather. There the grass is now universally excellent; and in many locations, where the drought was serere during the mouths of July and August of last year, the hay crops will now turn out twice and three times larger than they then did. We have similar reports also from Vermont and western Massachusetts. The total New England hay crops, I feel ounfident, will exceed that of last year by at least 30 per cent.

So much for the New England crops. The prospect of a plenty of cattle, and a consequent productive season for butter, cheese, &c., is, of course, not so good, as the scarcity of hay last fall compelled the farmers to reduce their stock to the smallest possible number. This scarcity, it is apparent o all, cannot be remedied in a single year, even with large crops. But still an abundant harvest will, necessarily, greatly reduce the present high prices of beef, pors, mutton, &c., and we already see them coming down to a respectable figure at your Bull's Head and our Cambridge and Brighton markets.

I have already ex

	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
TABLE SHOWING THE ARTICI		
DURING THE YEAR 1850, A	ND EXPORTED IN	1851-2.
Articles. Total Pi		
Indian corn, bushels592 (
Wheat, rye and barley . 119,	841.772*	
Irish petatoes 65,		
		-
Sweet co 38,		-
Nest cattle, number 18,	378.907	1,078
Sheep and swine 52,		3,153
		0,100
	219,901	-
Butter, pounds315,	345.306 2	222,264
		650,420
		STATE OF THE PARTY
Rice,215,		
Market gardens, value. \$5,	280,030	
	723.186	
Olomard,	120,100	

*The quantity exported is not given in the Treasury reports. The value will be found in another table.

The following table shows the estimate value of the principal articles of provisions produced in the United States during the year 1850, the value of the same articles exported the same year, and the ratio of exports to the amount produced:

exports to the and	ount produce		
Articles.	Value pro	Value exported.	Propor- tion ex- ported.
udian corn	296,035,552	\$3,892,193	* .01
Vheat, Tye & barley.	111 906,701	8,008,391	* .07
rish potatoes	26,319,158	99,333	
weet do	19,123 074		_
nimals slaugh ered		9,171,648	.08
datter	50,135,248 5,276,795	1,215,468	.02
ice	4 000,000	2,631,557	
larket gardens	5,280,030	The state of the s	
rchards	7,723,186	24,974	_
ack wheat	6,969 838		
are sugar	12,378,850	23,037	Ξ
olames	2,540,179		
laple sugar	1 712,671	-	-
ess and beans	5,762,436	50,000	
01k	7,000,000		===
8gm	5,000,000		-
iah	5,000,000	456,794	-
* Including both gra	in and meal.		
	THE PERSON NAMED IN		CALL STATE

The following table shows the population of each State of the Union in 1859, the total number of bushels of wheat raised therein, and the number of bushels to each inhabitant:—

			To each
States.	Population.	Bush. Wheat.	Person.
Maine	583,169	296,259	.50
New Hampshir	e 317,976	185,658	.50
Verment	314,120	335,955	140
Mast achusetts.	994.514	31,211	.03
Raode Island.	147,545	49	
Connecticut	370,792	41,762	.11
New York	3,097,394	13,121,498	4.33
New Jersey	489,333	1,601,190	3.50
Perroylvania.	2,311,786	15,367,691	7.50
Delawe	89,242	482.511	5 50
Marylat d	492,666	4,494,680	9.00
Dist. of Columb	bis 48,000	17,370	.40
Virginia	949,133	11,232,616	12.00
North Carolina	580,491	2,130,102	3.75
South Carolina	283,523	1,066,277	3.75
Georgia	524,503	1,088,534	2.00
Floride		1,027	.02
Alabama		294,044	.70
M'saissippi	296,648	137,990	.49
Louisians	272,953	417	-
Texas		41 689	.30
Arkenses		199,639	1.23
Touneeste		1,619,381	2.16
Kentucky		2,140,822	3.00
Obic		14,487,351	7.00
Michigan		4,925,889	13.00
It dians		6,214,458	647
Ilinois		9,414,575	11.10
Iows		1,530,581	8.00
Missourt		2,981,652	5.00
Wisconsin		4,286,131	14 00
California	92,597	17,328	.20
Minnesota T.		1,401	.13
Cregon T	13,294	211,493	16.00
Uten T	11,354	107,702	10.00
New Mexico T	61,547	196,516	3.20

Total 19,987,571 100,503,899 Avg.5.09

Inspectant from Kansas.

[From the Boston Bally Advertiser, July 23.]

Lettiers received from Kansas on Saturday, show that the affairs of the legislation of the Tearitory have arrived nearly at a crisis. We had been already informed by telegraph that the Legislature had adjourned from Pawnee—a town near the forks of Kansas river, where Gov. Reeder had called it to the Sawnee Mission, in the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri line. Our readers will also remember that Gov. Reeder, undoubtedly seeing the chiect of this procedure, votced the vote for an adjournment. The Legislature, however, passed the vote anew, by more than two thirds over his voto.

The telegraph, as is usual with it in Kansas matters, lost, in its passage through the negative electricity of Missouri, the much more important news. The fifteen members elected by the army of Gan. Skringflow seem to have feared even the presence of a minority of men, legally elected, and so initiated their proceedings by vacating their seats.

They had also, we learn, with remarkable rapidity, voted that the whole code of fiftsouri should be the law of Kansas. It was then that, for after purposes, they adjourned to the immediate neighborhood of that State—to the Shawnee Mission.

We confess that we do not look with any great legislature, by the most prejudiced quarters, that they know they have not the support of the people of Kansas. To give any emouragement to Bouthern when he was a more shaw, it is rather a satisfaction to find them proceedings with a wandonness of absurdity which must show, even in the most prejudiced quarters, that they know they have not the support of the people of Kansas. To give any emouragement to Bouthern when they have not the support of the people of Kansas.

To give any emouragement to Bouthern when they have not have a size of the support of the people of Kansas in the state. It immits the Base. The Legislature, packed for the purpose of giving this evidence of a pre-disvery series of the suppose of the legislature were to meet

land as a civizen, and be held to labir as a slave.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 23.]

A private letter of a Springfield emigrant to Kansas, dated at Lawrence, July 11, gives a report from Pawnee, that the Territorial Legislature, before adjourning to the Shawnee Mission, actuded the eight free State members chosen at the second election, leaving on y two anti-alavery members to fight the battles of freedom. The House of Representatives passed the whole Missouri code of laws at a jump. It was a so reported that Governor Reeder had resolved to repudiate the Legislature, since its explusion of the only members who had any legal claim to their seats, and no longer to recognize it as the Legislature of Kansas, but to treat it in its true character, as the organized representative of the Missouri code. The free secters in Kansas are unanismous in their determination to repudiate the acts of the frauduent Legislature, and meet the consequences, whatever they may be. There is a growing conviction among them that they must gither fight for their rights to the oil, and to the common privileges of American citizens, or surrender everything to the Missouri ruffians.

cilizens, or surrender everything to the Missouri rufflans.

There were patriotic celebrations of the Fourth at Lawrence and at Council City. At the former place some two thousand people assembled, including delegations from several Indian tribes in the neighborhood, and the proceedings were highly satisfactory. There was a fine address by Dr. Robinson, a bount'ful collation prepared in a grove by the women of Lawrence, the presentation of a banner to the new military company of that city, and toasts and speeches at the table that would have done credit to the Massachusetts celebration. The natives of joyed the novel entertainment exceedingly, and some of the most taking asseches were by the chiefs. The celebration was strictly on testetal principles. Several Missourians were present as

sives er joyed the novel entertainment exceedingly, and some of the most taking apeaches were by the chiefs. The celebration was skrictly on testetal principles. Several Musourians were present as spectators, weating a white ribbon in their button hoks to show that they "were sound on the goose." It was their first experience of Independence Day after New Ecgland style, and they seemed much interested in it, and were quiet and respectful.

Fruits and garden vegetables from Missouri were for sale in the streets of Lawrence, in great abundance end at reasonable rates. Very superior rips apples sold for \$1.50 per bushel on the 4th. A Vermonter, located at Lawrence, writes that he has a finer locating vegetable garden on the samply broken prairie sward than he ever succeeded in making on the well tilled sold of Vermont.

Particulans as The Collision on Lake Ontario.—We find in the Oswego Palladium particulars of the loss of the schooner Emblem by the collision with the aftenner America. The said affair occurred off the mouth of the Genesse river, at 30 clock on Friday morning. The America, Captain Masson, was bound from Toronto for Oswago, and the Emblem was light, bound from Oswego for St. Carharines. The night was dark, and considerable sea was running. Captain Masson was standing ferward with the mate when the socidant occurred. He says he saw no light on the schooner, and the first it dication of her presence was a terrific scream from her ciew. The engine was reversed, but not in time to prevent a collision. The stanmer out the schooner nearly in two. Donald Malcolmson, John Malcolmson, John Bease, and Alexander Loi'h, said to be a passenger from Oswego, took to the view to the order captized, which upset the boot, and the five men in her were drowned. Three others of the crew, Wm. Ress, George Anderson, and the schooner captized, which upset the boot, and the five men in her were drowned. Three others of the crew, was an unmarried man. The whole family are from the Osker to sever a widow but no family are fro

Commissioners under the "Personal Liebert" Act of Massachuerte.—The following named gentlemen had been named by Gov. Gurder Commissioners to execute the "Personal Liberty" act. R. Fletcher, William L. Burt, Baston, Soffolk county; S. H. Phillips, Baless; M. Motos, Jr. Andover, Essex county; S. E. Sewall, Melrose; E. R. Hear, Concord, Middlesex county; H. Chapin Worcester; C. Mason, Fitchburg, Worcester county; C. P. Huntington, of North Hampton, Hampabire cunty; R. A. Chapman, Springfield, Hampabire cunty; B. Palmer, Gt. Barringboa; J. Rockwell, Pittafield, Berkshire councy; J. McK. Churchill Milton; W. Levering, Medway, Norfolk county; W. H. Wood, Middleboro; J. A. Andrew, Hingham, Plymouth county; J. R. Sandford, Attaboro; A. Borden, Naw Bedford, Bristol county; N. Hirckley, Birnstable, J. W. Davis, Wellfield, Bartaballa county; J. M. Bunker, Nantucket, Nantucket county; Four of the abovenamed persons have declined the effice, and returned their commissions, namely, Messrs, Fletcher, of Baston; Hoar, of Concool; Chapman, of Sprinfield; and Bunker, of Nantucket.

Obitmany.

Dr. Elisha Barilett, professor of materia undica and medical junicorndence in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, died on the 22d inst., at he home in mithfield, R. L. He was the first Mayor of Lo cell, having been elected in 1836.